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Bulletin on Current Literature

The monthly bibliography for
workers with the handicapped

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The NATIONAL SOCIETY
for CRIPPLED CHILDREN *and Adults, Inc.*
11 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 3, ILL.
THE EASTER SEAL AGENCY



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, the Easter Seal agency, a nationwide federation of more than 2,000 state and local member societies, provides a variety of needed services in the fields of health, welfare, education, recreation, employment and rehabilitation. Its three-point program is:

EDUCATION of the public, professional workers and parents.

RESEARCH to provide increased knowledge of the causes and prevention of handicapping conditions, and in methods of improved care, education and treatment of the handicapped.

DIRECT SERVICES to the handicapped, including case finding, diagnostic clinics, medical care, physical, occupational, and speech and hearing therapy, treatment and training centers and clinics, special schools and classes, teaching of the home-bound, psychological services, vocational training, curative and sheltered workshops, employment service, camps, recreational services, social services, and provision of braces, appliances and equipment.

ACCIDENTS—PREVENTION

954. Child safety--what you can do about it. Crippled Child. Oct., 1951. 29:3:16-17.

Child safety can be promoted through the combined efforts of the professional worker with crippled children and official agencies with a stake in the program. Suggestions for a communitywide program for child safety are made and publicity devices for public education given.

AGRICULTURE

See 1066.

AMPUTATION

955. Michigan. Michigan Crippled Children Commission.

Training child amputees in the Michigan Crippled Children Commission program. Crippled Child. Oct., 1951. 29:3:18-21, 28-29.

This article consists of the following parts: Introduction, by Jessie Waddell; Physical therapy, by Barbara Harris; Occupational therapy, by Shirley Patterson; Prosthetic training, by John Steensma; Conclusion, by Jessie Waddell.

AMPUTATION—EQUIPMENT

956. Blau, Leslie

Value of the pylon in pre-prosthetic management of the lower extremity amputee, by Leslie Blau, Joseph J. Phillips, and Donald L. Rose. Archives Physical Medicine. Sept., 1951. 32:9:585-589.

Thirty-one amputees at the Veterans Hospital, Wadsworth, Kansas, were fitted with temporary pegleg prostheses while waiting for permanent prostheses. The purpose of this paper was to demonstrate that undesirable results from the use of the pylon, as reported, do not occur in actual practice. Directions are given for the preparation of the pylon and clinical data are supplied to support the authors' conviction of the usefulness of the temporary prosthesis.

AMPUTATION—MEDICAL TREATMENT

957. Brunnstrom, Signe

Amputee training in Greece. Physical Therapy Rev. Oct., 1951. 31:10:419-426. Mimeo.

A report of the amputee rehabilitation program developed in Greece, and of the techniques observed.

AMPUTATION (CONGENITAL)

958. Arnett, Jerome C.

Ectromelia: case presentation. W. Va. Med. J. Oct., 1951. 47:10:328-330. Reprint.

"A living case of ectromelia (total absence of one or more extremities) otherwise appearing normal, is presented. The literature is reviewed. The etiology is discussed."

APHASIA—BIBLIOGRAPHY

959. Leutenegger, Ralph R.

A bibliography on aphasia. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Sept., 1951. 16:3:280-292.

"This bibliography is a collection of reasonably accessible publications dating from 1864 to March, 1951. The section on unpublished theses and dissertations extends only through the year 1949. Since the compiler's chief interest was the speech and hearing problems of aphasics, the areas of visual aphasia (word blindness), acalculia, agraphia, amusia, etc., are omitted. The listings have been confined to publications in the English language."

APHASIA—BIBLIOGRAPHY (Continued)

"Several related readings in such fields as neurology, physiology, psychology, etc., are included. No attempt has been made, however, to exhaust these sources.

"...This bibliography stems from a master's thesis completed under the direction of Dr. Charles Pedrey. It was later elaborated at the suggestion of Dr. Frederic Darley."

ARTHRITIS—MEDICAL TREATMENT

960. Coss, James A.

Combined use of cortisone, ACTH and rehabilitation techniques in certain arthritis problems, by James A. Coss and Charles A. Ragan. Archives Physical Medicine. Sept., 1951. 32:9:572-574.

Reporting the results of the use of ACTH and cortisone with rehabilitation techniques for patients having long-standing arthritis with loss of muscle strength, easy fatiguability, apparently irreversible contractures, and deformities, the author states that without the use of the drugs in conjunction with physical therapy, such physical measures are impossible. Severely handicapped persons who have not been helped by either method alone, can be rehabilitated by the combined treatment.

961. J. Mich. State Med. Society. Sept., 1951. 50:9.

Entire issue devoted to articles on the subject.

Contents: Financing arthritis research in Michigan, Henry T. Ewald.—Arthritis research in Michigan—II, J. J. Lightbody.—The imposter, arthritis of the spine, William H. Blodgett.—Sustained pituitary adrenocorticotrophic hormone, Earl A. Peterman.—Cortisone in rheumatoid arthritis, Alvin E. Price, James J. Lightbody, William S. Reveno, and Elmore C. Vonder Heide.—The probability that increased secretion of oxysteroids does not fully explain improvement in certain systemic diseases during pregnancy, William Q. Wolfson, William D. Robinson, and Ivan F. Duff.—Errors and pitfalls in the diagnosis and treatment of rheumatic diseases, Ezra Lipkin.—The treatment of Still's disease with cortisone and gold, John D. Chase and John M. Wilkinson.—Studies on the removal of protein from chondroitin sulfate, Stanley Levey and Sarah Sheinfeld.—Physical medicine and rehabilitation, Max Karl Newman and Alma Murphy.—Oral Cortisone, Mark Dale.—ACTH and cortisone in the treatment of the shoulder-hand syndrome, John W. Sigler and D. C. Ensign.—The etiology of pain in degenerative joint disease, F. K. Krynicki.—Levels of plasma Beta-Glucuronidase in rheumatoid arthritis, Daniel H. Basinski, Betsy P. Smith, Hsien-Gieh Sie, and Hugo A. Freund.

BLIND—BIBLIOGRAPHY

962. Galisdorfer, Lorraine, comp.

Educational reading guide for the partially seeing. Buffalo, N. Y., Foster & Stewart Publishing Corp., c1951. 83 p. 2d edition.

Books available in large type for sight conservation classes or for use in the regular classroom by the visually impaired are listed alphabetically by author in different content areas. Size of type is indicated in each reference. Entries are annotated for the information of the user and grade levels of reading are indicated. Only those books currently available from the publisher are included; for further help in locating the books an author-index and list of publishers' addresses have been added.

Distributed by Foster & Stewart Publishing Corp., 210 Ellicott St., Buffalo 3, N. Y., at \$1.50 a copy.

BLIND—ETIOLOGY

963. Owens, William C.

Why are they blind? by William C. Owens, Elsie M. Cox, and Mrs. Franklyn C. Hochreiter. Sight Saving Rev. Fall, 1951. 21:3:126-136. Reprint.

The article discusses a study of the causes of blindness in Maryland, made under the direction of a planning committee, representing local medical and social agencies. "Of the 104 cases of blindness, there were 39 in which blindness resulted from eye conditions for which there is no know effective treatment at the present time. Another 15 cases did not respond to the treatment that is usually effective for their disease. This makes a total of... slightly over one half of the cases which are due to the present limitations of medical science. Such a situation emphasized the continuing need for research to discover some effective treatment for those particular eye diseases...."

BLIND—MENTAL HYGIENE

964. Morgan, Edith E.

"Bright victory" lessons for nurses; story of the rehabilitation of a blind soldier. Nursing World. Oct., 1951. 125:10:443-445.

A review of the film, "Bright Victory," discusses methods and goals of treatment in the rehabilitation of the blind soldier, with emphasis on the psychiatric or psychological phase of Sgt. Nevin's rehabilitation. Hope is held out for thousands of mental patients who could be rehabilitated if it were possible for them to receive the concentrated care received by the soldier.

BLIND—PARENT EDUCATION

See 1030.

BLIND—PREVENTION

965. Foote, Franklin M.

Battle against blindness, by Franklin M. Foote and John Devaney. Today's Health. Nov., 1951. 29:11:17, 50-51.

Causes of blindness and advice for aiding in the prevention of blindness are given; conserving sight is, in the opinion of the authors, everyone's job. Increased support for medical research is urged.

BLIND—SPECIAL EDUCATION

966. Galisdorfer, Lorraine

Teaching reading to partially seeing children. Sight Saving Rev. Fall, 1951. 21:3:150-160. Reprint.

Presented are modern reading programs for partially seeing children. The author suggests ways of developing plans for various levels of learning, the use of supplementary material, guidance and aids such as talking books and sound-scriber, and methods of evaluating the progress made.

BOY SCOUTS

967. Crippled; shall I let him join? Scouting. Oct., 1951. 39:8:5.

A Scoutmaster writes a letter asking for the answer to the problem of fitting handicapped youngsters into the Scouting program. The fundamental questions of what a Scout Troop can hope to accomplish, whether the Troop would help the handicapped child and whether the experience would hurt the Troop are raised.

BRAIN INJURIES—PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

968. Gillette, Myrtle Mann

Some unrecognized defects in children. Med. Woman's J. Mar.-Apr., 1951. 58:2:11-15.

BRAIN INJURIES—PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS (Continued)

Case histories of children with brain injuries illustrate the need to recognize that many defects go unnoticed or undiagnosed, that the parents expect too much of a child so handicapped. The psychologist often has the task of explaining to the parents that the child has definite limitations; much time has been lost because the doctor has not prepared parents for what was inevitable.

See also 979.

CANCER

969. Dargeon, Harold W.

Cancer and allied diseases in children. J. Kan. Med. Soc. Sept., 1951. 52:9:10A-11A.

Types of cancer found in children and their diagnosis and treatment are discussed. Statistics on incidence and mortality point out the extent of the problem.

This article is one of several on cancer that comprise the special supplement to the September issue of the Journal.

See also 985; 1015.

CEREBRAL PALSY

970. Schmeling, Lyda M.

The remission of athetotic shoulder tremors through the use of non-musical sound stimuli. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Sept., 1951. 16:3:264-272.

"A young adult cerebral palsied male exhibiting severe athetotic tremors of the right shoulder girdle was subjected to a series of nearly 300 experimental and control periods. Three types of non-musical sound stimuli patterned after the Martele series of Palmer and Zerbe...were used. A mechanism constructed to transmit the athetotic tremors of the shoulder-girdle muscles graphed the movements via the Cartesian coordinate system in x, y, and z axes. As the experimental series progressed, tremors in the three axes were increased in amplitude; cessation of stimuli produced complete remissions of tremors on one or more axes extending throughout the control periods.

"The findings of Palmer and Zerbe concerning the control of athetotic tremors by sound stimuli were substantiated in the present study...."

CEREBRAL PALSY—DIAGNOSIS

971. Denhoff, Eric

The developmental ladder in cerebral palsy, by Eric Denhoff and Raymond H. Holden. Crippled Child. Oct., 1951. 29:3:4-5, 28.

One hundred cases of cerebral palsy were studied at the Meeting Street School for Cerebral Palsy in Providence, Rhode Island. Information on developmental progress was obtained from parent histories and simple Gesell examinations. Results obtained are outlined. It is felt that following developmental progress will aid in diagnosing the child's potential capabilities.

CEREBRAL PALSY—EMPLOYMENT

972. California. California Society for Crippled Children.

Opportunities limited; a study of employment problems of the cerebral palsied and epileptic, by Carolyn Brinn and Esther Elder Smith. San Francisco, The Society, 1951. 116 p. Tables.

CEREBRAL PALSY—EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

This study of the occupational capacities and placement possibilities of persons with cerebral palsy and epilepsy covered one hundred cases of each disability in Los Angeles County. Statistical data on these two hundred cases, in various stages of rehabilitation, are analyzed and evaluated. Included in the study are alphabetically classified lists of jobs held by the cerebral palsied and epileptics. Community attitudes regarding employment of the handicapped were ascertained, and potential occupational strengths studied. Many recommendations are offered to help the handicapped overcome employment problems and advice is given counselors. An appendix lists a wealth of information on sources of occupational publications, publications for counseling, group and social casework, parent education, special interests of the handicapped, films and small business manuals.

Distributed by the California Society for Crippled Children, 251 Kearny St., San Francisco, Calif.

CEREBRAL PALSY—ETIOLOGY

973. Lilienfeld, Abraham M.

A study of the association of factors of pregnancy and parturition with the development of cerebral palsy; a preliminary report, by Abraham M. Lilienfeld and Elizabeth Parkhurst. Am. J. Hygiene. May, 1951. 53:3:262-282. Reprint.

"This preliminary report...is based on a group of 561 children with cerebral palsy who were born during the period 1940-1947. The cases were obtained from the case index utilized in the Medical Rehabilitation (Crippled Children's) Program of the New York State Department of Health. The birth certificates of these cases were obtained from the routinely reported vital statistics records. The distribution of various factors of pregnancy and parturition among these cerebral palsy cases was compared with the total population of births from which these cases were derived....The association of several factors of pregnancy and parturition with the development of cerebral palsy was of a pattern similar to that prevailing in combined infant loss...."—Author's Summary.

CEREBRAL PALSY—MEDICAL TREATMENT

974. Denhoff, Eric

Pediatric aspects of cerebral palsy, by Eric Denhoff and Raymond H. Holden. J. Pediatrics. Sept., 1951. 39:3:363-373.

"Criteria for evaluating the physical, mental, and emotional aspects of cerebral palsy in early life have been presented in a manner which the pediatrician can utilize in office practice.

"The pediatrician's most important role in cerebral palsy is to gain and maintain the confidence of the parents since the ultimate success of any treatment-training program depends upon their cooperation and understanding."—Authors' Summary.

"The patients studied were selected from the Meeting Street School for Cerebral Palsied Children in Providence, R. I., and the Emma Pendleton Bradley Home, a children's neuropsychiatric hospital that formerly had a cerebral palsy service. The controls utilized were 504 mothers and their infants born at the Providence, R. I., Lying-In Hospital during 1949...."

See also 998.

CEREBRAL PALSY—PARENT EDUCATION

See 1069.

CEREBRAL PALSY—PHYSICAL THERAPY

975. Kuhnén, Joan C.

PT hints for parents; a physical therapist gives some tips to parents of cerebral palsied children. Crippled Child. Oct., 1951. 29:3:6-7, 28.

Parents of cerebral palsied children, with the help of these practical suggestions, any aid in making their children's physical training program more effective.

CEREBRAL PALSY—PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

976. Dolphin, Jane E.

Pathology of concept formation in children with cerebral palsy, by Jane E. Dolphin and William M. Cruickshank. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1951. 56:2:386-392.

To observe the conceptual behavior of cerebral palsied and normal children, the Picture Object test, designed to determine the differences in thinking, reasoning, and concept formation, was administered to two groups of thirty children each. Results are tabulated and significant differences pointed out.

977. Gurevitz, Saul

Techniques for the evaluation of the responses of schizophrenic and cerebral palsied children to the children's apperception test (C.A.T.), by Saul Gurevitz and Zelda S. Klapper. Quart. J. Child Behavior. Jan., 1951. 3: 1:38-65. Reprint.

The two purposes of this study were to obtain more data on schizophrenic and cerebral palsied children and to investigate the applicability of the Children's Apperception Test, a newly designed technique for work with children. Two groups of deviate children were used, from New York clinics. Special techniques for evaluating the data were established; results of the investigation suggest its possible use as a part of a battery of tests for differential diagnosis in clinical child psychology.

978. Holden, Raymond H.

Improved methods in testing cerebral palsied children. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1951. 56:2:349-353. Reprint.

"This paper has attempted to illustrate a more flexible use of present standardized intelligence tests in order to determine most adequately the intellectual level of a physically handicapped, brain injured child....Two new tests, Raven's Progressive Matrices and the Ammons Full Range Picture Vocabulary Test, need further evaluation to determine their usefulness in determining the intellectual level of physically handicapped brain injured children and adults."—Author's Summary.

979. Klapper, Zelda S.

Developmental deviations in brain-injured (cerebral palsied) members of pairs of identical twins, by Zelda S. Klapper and Heinz Werner. Quarterly J. Child Behavior. July, 1950. 2:3:288-313.

"Three pairs of identical twins...were studied to investigate the effect of birth injury to the brain upon development....Seven test situations were employed comprising standardized tests of intelligence and personality and special tests designed for the diagnosis of developmental deviations of various psychological functions....In spite of great variability, the modifications of behavior found in the cerebral-palsied twins are essentially of the same general type described in previous studies of brain-injured children without motor handicap....Findings concerning such modifications and the part they play in the total clinical picture are pertinent to any attempt at prognosis...."

CEREBRAL PALSY—SPECIAL EDUCATION

980. Cruickshank, William M.

The educational implications of psychological studies of cerebral-palsied children, by William M. Cruickshank and Jane E. Delphin. Exceptional Children. Oct., 1951. 18:1:1-8.

Psychological characteristics of cerebral palsied children are used as the basis of this study to show how educational methods and equipment must be adapted to take such characteristics into consideration. Suggestions are made for the building and equipping of classrooms to eliminate the distractible stimuli of background detail.

CEREBRAL PALSY—SPEECH CORRECTION

981. Kastein, Shulamith

Language development in a group of children with spastic hemiplegia, by Shulamith Kastein and Jetta Hendin. J. Pediatrics. Oct., 1951. 39:4:476-480.

"A thorough study of 67 case histories of children with spastic hemiplegia seems to indicate that the development of language is based on the mental potential rather than on the severity or side of impairment (lesion) or handedness. Among the cases with average intelligence or above, the incidence of right and left hemiplegia is equal."—Authors' Summary.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS

982. Bakwin, Harry

The hospital care of infants and children. J. Pediatrics. Sept., 1951. 39:3:383-390. Reprint.

It has been found that humanizing hospital care for infants and children, providing a cheerful atmosphere, with recreation and work planned for the school age child, aids in convalescence. Disastrous consequences, psychologically, for the child can be averted by allowing the parents to visit the child more often or even permitting the mother to live at the hospital during the child's illness, in order to nurse him. Beyond a certain point, restricted activity has adverse effects on the child's strength and circulatory reflexes.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS—DESIGNS AND PLANS

983. Priestley, William T.

A special hospital for crippled children. Hospitals. Oct., 1951. 25:10:56-58. Reprint.

"The recently completed Northern Indiana Hospital for Crippled Children, in South Bend, was planned and built to contain both inpatient and outpatient facilities for the examination and treatment of crippled boys and girls up to 21 years of age and to provide educational facilities through the high school period...." A layout of the hospital is described.

CLEFT PALATE

984. A team in action for the cleft palate child. Crippled Child. Oct., 1951. 29:3:22-23, 29-30.

A panel of experts in treating cleft palate in the child discuss with the parents of a 17 month old child what can be done to correct the impairment. This is the proceedings of the panel at the 1950 convention of the National Society. Participating were Dr. Herbert Koepp Baker, director, Cleft Palate Training center, University of Illinois, as chairman; Dr. Richard Marcus, otolaryngologist; Dr. Margaret Hall, director of the department of speech correction in the Chicago City Schools (also a clinical psychologist); Dr. Frank Bernard, plastic surgeon; Dr. Harold Westlake, director of Northwestern University's speech clinic; and Dr. Touro Graber, an oral orthopedist interested especially in orthodontia.

CONGENITAL DEFECT

985. Dargeon, Harold W.

Congenital defects and associated neoplastic disorders in children. J. Kan. Med. Society. Sept., 1951. 52:9:21A-22A.

The author cites cases of children with an anatomic defect and a tumor but states that the causal relationship is unknown. He suggests a long-range study of persons with congenital anatomic malformations to determine if, in later life, the individuals may have neoplastic tendencies.

CONGENITAL DEFECT—ETIOLOGY

986. Fraser, F. Clarke

Production of congenital defects in the offspring of pregnant mice treated with cortisone; progress report, by F. Clarke Fraser and T. D. Fainstat. Pediatrics. Oct., 1951. 8:4:527-533.

Interest in the causes of congenital defects has been stimulated by the discovery that a number of environmental agents, when applied to pregnant animals, will cause congenital defects in the offspring. Cortisone has been added to the list of such agents; the present paper reports the results of studies on this phenomenon. "...It has been shown that cortisone, injected into pregnant female mice, will produce cleft palate and other congenital malformations in the resulting young. The incidence of cleft palate varies according to the genetic constitution of the treated mice, the dosage of cortisone used and the gestational stage at which treatment is begun."—Author's Summary.

987. Logan, W. P. D.

Incidence of congenital malformations and their relation to virus infections during pregnancy. Brit. Med. J. Sept. 15, 1951. 4732:641-645.

Using mortality and stillbirth statistics and special studies reported in the subject area, the author discusses the incidence of congenital malformation. Prospective inquiries into the influence of virus infection during pregnancy as the possible cause of malformations have failed to give conclusive results; methods for a successful inquiry have been outlined.

CONGENITAL DEFECT—MEDICAL TREATMENT

988. Bigler, John A.

Congenital malformations remedial during early infancy. J. Mo. Med. Assn. Nov., 1951. 48:11:861-866.

Recognition and early successful treatment of congenital malformations are discussed in this article. Malformations treated are cleft lip, cleft palate, macroglossia, microglossia, tongue tie, branchial fistula, thyroglossal ducts and cysts, esophageal malformation, malrotation of the intestines, malformation of the rectum, duplications of the gastrointestinal tract, agenesis of the myenteric plexus, and meconium ileus.

CONVALESCENT CARE

989. New York. New York Academy of Medicine. Committee on Public Health Relations. Report on convalescent care. Bul. N. Y. Academy Medicine. May, 1951. 27:5:325-333. Reprint.

This report was written as a guide for the Commissioner of Hospitals of New York City, to aid him in developing a constructive program for convalescent care. It covers such subjects as the classification of convalescent institutions, the relation of such care to hospitals, standards for the professional staff, admissions, length of stay, and types of patients served. A clearing house is suggested for the collecting of information and the expediting of placement. In conclusion recommendations relating to all aspects of administration are given.

DEAF—AUDIOMETRIC TESTS

990. Newby, Hayes A.

An analysis of 500 cases of hearing disability, by Hayes A. Newby and Dorothy Munz Molyneaux. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Sept., 1951. 16:3:213-217. Reprint.

"The present article has been concerned with the relationship between the pattern of a patient's losses for pure tones through the frequencies of 500, 1000, and 2000 cps, the diagnosis of his impairment, and measures of his loss for speech reception and speech sound discrimination. The article was based on the material in the case files of the first 500 patients processed at the San Francisco Hearing Center."—Authors' Summary.

DEAF—EMPLOYMENT

991. Van Deventer, Alice J.

A survey of attitudes of local industry toward the employability of the hearing aid wearer, by Alice J. Van Deventer and Joseph A. Scanlon. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Sept., 1951. 16:3:222-225.

By means of a questionnaire sent to 1,500 employers in the Philadelphia area, the attitudes of business and industry towards employing the wearers of hearing aids were surveyed. Results are tabulated in percentages on the basis of 476 questionnaires returned. Industry was receptive to the problem of employment of the hearing aid wearer but believed in selective placement.

DEAF—EQUIPMENT

992. U. S. National Bureau of Standards.

Selection of hearing aids, by Edith L. F. Corliss. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1951. 17 p. illus. (Circular 516)

"...This Circular is intended primarily to assist a person selecting a hearing aid for his own use. However, it also contains information which should be of interest to teachers and others wishing to explore this field...." General information includes a discussion of the general properties of sound and hearing, and two appendices, one a scale of degrees of hearing loss and the other, a list of hearing aid clinics.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 15¢ a copy.

993. Weaver, Carl H.

An evaluation of hearing aids worn by school children. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Sept., 1951. 16:3:218-221.

"An evaluation of hearing aids worn by 20 school children, ranging from the fourth to the tenth grades, indicates the following conclusions:

"1) The amount of gain in speech reception afforded by the aid apparently has little relation to the amount of time the aid is worn each day; 2) There seems to be little connection between hearing loss, both aided and unaided, and the amount of time an aid is worn each day. The child seems to be less concerned about approaching social adequacy in hearing ability than about other things. 3) At these ages girls wear their aids significantly more than boys. 4) The amount of residual hearing seems to have no relation to the length of time the hearing aid has been worn."—Author's Summary.

DEAF—LIP READING

994. De Soyres, Madeleine

Lipreading class from the pupil's standpoint. Volta Rev. Oct., 1951. 53:10:468-470, 484.

The writer suggests a number of techniques and personality traits a pupil would find most helpful in a teacher of lipreading.

DEAF--LIP READING (Continued)

995. Di Carlo, Louis M.

An analysis of the Utley lipreading test, by Louis M. Di Carlo and Raymond Kataja. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Sept., 1951. 16:3:226-240. Reprint.

The Utley motion picture "How Well Can You Read Lips?" standardized and made available to measure lipreading achievement of deaf and hard of hearing children with a reading level of third grade or above, consists of three tests --the Sentence Test, the Word Test, and the Story Test. For this article, a statistical analysis based on its administration to 57 aurally handicapped persons and to 44 normal hearing people who had no lipreading experience was made. Results are tabulated and discussed as to the validity, reliability, and difficulty of the test.

DEAF--PARENT EDUCATION

996. Herrick, Helen

Bobby leads the way. Hearing News. Oct., 1951. 19:10:5, 20.

The story of "Bobby," a three year old pupil at the School of St. Joseph, New York City. His parent's attitudes and how he is helped by them, and the designing of a hearing aid harness which allows him more freedom in play, are discussed in this article. How the harness is made is described.

DEAF--STATISTICS

997. Fiedler, Miriam Forster

A study of the socio-economic status of a group of public school children with hearing defects. Child Development. Sept., 1951. 22:3:193-198. Reprint.

This article is a report of the results of a research program initiated by the Department of Child Study of Vassar College, for the study of developmental problems of young hard of hearing children with emphasis placed on personality development and social adjustment. The number and kind of social agency contacts of 50 of these children, from 6 to 13 years of age, were matched against the records of a control group of fifty normal hearing children. It was found that a great number of the hard of hearing were underprivileged in every sense of the word and the conservation of hearing in young children is part of a more fundamental problem of social hygiene, planning and education.

DENTAL SERVICE

998. Martin, Robert V.

Cerebral palsy, the problem of dental care in this condition and a method of handling the situation, by Robert V. Martin and Stanley R. Spiro. Med. Times. Apr., 1951. 79:4:214-217.

"...A procedure for the dental care of a group of cerebral palsied children has been outlined....This procedure has the advantage of office treatment rather than hospitalization...."

DIABETES--RECREATION

999. Stephen, John W.

Place and value of summer camps in management of juvenile diabetes, by John W. Stephens and Alexander Marble. Am. J. Diseases Children. Sept., 1951. 82:3:259-267.

Statistics on age, hereditary factors, duration of the disease, height and weight, diets, insulin programs, and behavior problems were gathered at the Elliott P. Joslin Camp for diabetic boys in Charlton, Mass., to illustrate the value of a summer camp for the management of diabetic children. Methods of operation for such a camp and the great need for more of such camps is stressed.

DISEASES—STATISTICS

1000. Collins, Selwyn D.

Age incidence of specific causes of illness found in monthly canvasses of families; sample of the Eastern Health District of Baltimore, 1938-43, by Selwyn D. Collins, F. Ruth Phillips and Dorothy S. Oliver. Public Health Reports. Sept. 28, 1951. 66:39:1227-1245.

"...This particular study sets up curves to indicate the ages most affected by any specific disease with enough cases reported...to give reasonably accurate results....The present study deals primarily with specific diagnoses with special reference to durations of cases during the whole study and to rates among the very old and the very young...."

EMPLOYMENT

1001. Viscardi, Henry

Can't we tell workers from cripples? Crippled Child. Oct., 1951. 29:3:14-15.

The author, executive director of the JOB committee, decries the waste of human resources which are needed in the present defense effort. The physically impaired with the ability to work should be given a chance.

EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL)

1002. Cocke, Erle

Hardly anybody is disabled. American Legion Magazine. Oct., 1951. 51:4:22-23, 37-38.

The author, Commander of the American Legion, makes a challenging plea for the employment of the handicapped, citing the work of the Veterans Administration and Federal Security Agency, aided by state agencies, in helping the handicapped secure employment.

EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL)—PROGRAMS

1003. Olshansky, Simon S.

Three views of job placement of the handicapped. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Sept.-Oct., 1951. 5:5:201-202, 220-221. Reprint.

Three antagonistic points of view concerning placement and employment of the handicapped are discussed: 1) The romantic attitude that one succeeds because of the handicap; 2) the laissez-faire school opposed to the British plan of compulsory employment of the handicapped on a quota basis; and 3) the attitude that the disabled are in the same category as any minority worker. The author proposes five measures involving compulsory and incentive hiring by private and public industry, as well as governmental sponsorship of sheltered employment.

ENCEPHALOGRAPHY

1004. Hughes, James G.

Relationship of EEG findings to clinical factors during and after acute purulent meningitis, by James G. Hughes, Billie Camp Davis, and Arthur E. Carpenter. Am. J. Diseases Children. Sept., 1951. 82:3:268-281.

"Electroencephalograms were obtained on 40 patients during the acute stage of purulent meningitis and at intervals thereafter, and in each instance clinical evaluation was performed at the time of the electroencephalogram.

"The data were analyzed from the standpoint of age of patient, type of meningitis, time from onset to start of therapy, speed of clinical response, changing patterns in the serial electroencephalograms, and presence or absence of residual disability....While the variability of clinical response in acute purulent meningitis is apparent, this study show that the electroencephalogram may detect damage to the brain which is not obvious on clinical evaluation alone, and that serial electroencephalograms are of prognostic import."—Authors' Summary.

EPILIPSY--EMPLOYMENT

1005. Voris, Harold C.

Epilepsy and epileptic equivalents in the railroad industry. Industrial Medicine and Surgery. Oct., 1951. 20:10:447-450. Reprint.

Classification of types of epilepsy and convulsive phenomena is discussed; for the employer it is a problem to discover the epileptic and screen applicants for work involving the lives of other people. The author urges that the public be educated to accept the diagnosis of epilepsy without prejudice and suggests conditions under which the epileptic can safely be employed.

See also 972.

EPILEPSY--NURSING CARE

1006. Springstead, Nan L.

Public health nursing follow-up in epilepsy. Ohio Nurses Rev. Oct., 1951. 26:4:164-167. Reprint.

The public health nurse needs to understand not only the history of epilepsy and its influence on parents' attitudes but also to have a thorough knowledge of the disease, its treatment, of the emotional needs of both the child and the parents. Her role includes parent and community education, also.

FACIAL PARALYSIS--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

1007. Beals, Ronald G.

A study of occupational therapy in Bell's palsy. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Sept.-Oct., 1951. 5:5:185-190, 192.

Two case studies of patients with Bell's palsy are described to illustrate the results of occupational therapy as a medium of treatment. Pantomime and a graded program of reading prose, then verse, and finally histrionic drama were used for the patient's active participation in the deliberate mechanics of the muscular action. This application of occupational therapy is offered "without recommendation as to validity or reliability since the longest period of observation was seven weeks. The patients' progress, however, appeared encouraging enough to warrant a continuation of this study."

Abstract of paper for Master of Arts degree, University of Southern California.

HANDICRAFTS

1008. Glazer, Dorothy

Where to sell handicrafts, a directory for marketing craft products with a list of sources for craft supplies. Boston, Charles T. Branford Co., c1951. 72 p.

Shops handling handcraft are listed according to states and cities; notations indicate the type of work in which each is interested and the price range of gifts handled. The introduction contains advice on locating outlets for merchandising and takes up the problems of shipping, wrapping, discounts or commissions charged, and the advantages and disadvantages of placing one's work on consignment.

Available from Charles T. Branford Co., Boston 16, Mass., at \$1.50 a copy.

HEAD INJURIES--HISTORY

1009. Courville, Cyril B.

Injuries to the skull and brain in Oceania. Bul. Los Angeles Neurological Society. Mar., 1951. 16:1:14-70. Reprint.

The author, in investigating the problem of cranial injuries in the South Seas, gives a brief account of tribal customs, legends and folklore, notables who sustained head injuries, the nature of their warfare and types of weapons used. He directs special attention to Melanesia with reference to the mechanism and nature of such injuries, measures used in protection against blows to the head, and the manner in which they attempted to treat head injuries.

HEALTH EDUCATION

See 1057.

HEART DISEASE (CONGENITAL)

See 1040.

HEART DISEASE (CONGENITAL)—MENTAL HYGIENE

1010. Solomon, Mildred White

Post-operative social adjustment of blue babies. Smith College Studies in Social Work. June, 1949. 19:3:180-192. Reprint.

In this thesis based on data collected at the Harriet Lane Cardiac Clinic, The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, case histories are cited as examples of excellent, good, and poor adjustment of "blue babies" after undergoing the Blalock-Taussig operation to correct the condition. Examples of rejecting or overindulgent attitudes of mothers were given. Two conclusions reached after analyzing the data were: 1) "blue babies" can develop and grow socially and emotionally as normal children do: 2) those who will adjust well can be "spotted" beforehand by a trained social worker who notes the mother's attitude toward the child before the operation.

HEMIPLEGIA

1011. Burnham, Leon Ray

Physical medicine and rehabilitation for patients with hemiplegia. J. Maine Med. Assn. June, 1951. 42:6:173-175.

The rehabilitation of the hemiplegic patient calls for the combined efforts of physical medicine and the speech therapist, self care being the first aim. Exercises and instructions for splinting where necessary are outlined. The value of psychic rehabilitation within the limits of the cerebral injury is stressed.

See also 1041.

HOME ECONOMICS

1012 Mary Vivian, Sister

Rehabilitation in the kitchen; O. T. kitchen need not cost a fortune and can benefit wide range of patients. Hospital Progress. Oct., 1951. 32: 10:300-302.

The practical value of a rehabilitation kitchen in the occupational therapy department of St. Mary's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., is described. A case history is cited to demonstrate the kitchen's usefulness.

HOMEBOUND—EMPLOYMENT

1013. Feast, Howard F.

The Craft Shop of the Handicapped, a business approach toward managing a sales outlet for homebound handicapped. Crippled Child. Oct., 1951. 29: 3:8-10.

Details are given of the actual operation of the Oregon Society for Crippled Children and Adults' Craft shop which is used as an outlet for the handcraft work of the homebound. The keeping of records in the central office of the Society is described.

HOSPITAL SCHOOLS—DESIGNS AND PLANS

See 1070.

HOSPITALS—OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

1014. West, Wilma L.

Planning the complete occupational therapy service, by Wilma L. West and Alonzo W. Clark. Hospitals. Oct., 1951. 25:10:85-94, 114-118.

Plans, equipment and supply lists are presented as an aid for planning and equipping occupational therapy departments for various types and sizes of hospitals. Adaptations and adjustments will be necessary to fit varying needs.

Reprints of this article are available from American Occupational Therapy Association, 33 West 42nd Street., New York 18, New York.

LARYNGECTOMY

1015. Martin, Hayes

Esophageal speech. Annals Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology. Sept., 1950. 59:3:687. Reprint.

The author explains the mechanics of esophageal speech and emphasizes the "homely and commonplace character" of it for the benefit of the laryngectomee who must be re-educated in speaking. Training is best carried out in specially organized clinics by the group method of teaching.

MATERNAL AND INFANT CARE

1016. U. S. Children's Bureau.

Infant care. (Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1951.) 145 p. Illus. (Publication no. 8, 1951)

"Like its predecessors, this edition (9th) of 'Infant Care,' is an attempt... to bring together the best known and most widely accepted modern ideas about what is good for children from birth to their first birthday...."

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 20¢ a copy.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

1017. Whitney, E. Arthur

Mental retardation, 1950. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1951. 56:2:253-263.

The author reviews the results of studies and surveys in the field of mental retardation up to the present time, weighing their conclusions with basic findings. Such therapy and testing devices as the use of glutamic acid in treating mental deficiency, the Rorschach test, the operative procedure called anastomosis, Oregon's sterilization program, and the use of the EEG test with children, are discussed. A study of spastic children is described.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES—EMPLOYMENT

1018. Dearden, Harriett M.

The efforts of residential institutions to meet the problems of job-finding and employment. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1951. 56:2:295-307.

The writer, supervisor of Mansfield-Southbury Social Service, Hartford, Conn., tells of the many problems in connection with the job placement of mentally retarded boys and girls who have been institutionalized, trained for earning a livelihood, and then returned to community living. The worker finds she must often decide questions on living quarters, recreation, health, manners, and character traits.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES—MEDICAL TREATMENT

1019. Kessler, Jane W.

Effect of the carotid-jugular-anastomosis operation upon intelligence. Pediatrics. Oct., 1951. 8:4:475-481.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES—MEDICAL TREATMENT (Continued)

"...The psychologic findings on 33 children following the c-j-a operation have been reported. The results show that almost all the patients improved in mental age but only at the same rate, in comparison with the chronologic age, which was evident prior to the same operation....Certain sources of confusion in evaluating intellectual changes have been discussed....On the basis of the data reported in this study, the previous claim that 'this procedure represents the first successful attempt at correction of mental retardation on an organic basis' is not fulfilled....The improvement in two cases presented in the first published report by these authors has not been sustained by later study...."

MENTAL DEFECTIVES—PROGRAMS

1020. Feder, Nathan

The clinics of the Association for the Help of Retarded Children, Inc., Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1951. 56:2:267-270. Reprint.

The Association for the Help of Retarded Children, Inc., New York City, chose as their Number One project the opening of a clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of the retarded child. A case history is presented to demonstrate how the clinic operates; after one year of operation the Association feels that the need for such services has been amply proven. Public health services should now make available duplicate clinics to care for the overwhelming demands for admission.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES—PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

1021. Cantor, Gordon N.

Manipulative dexterity in mental defectives, by Gordon N. Cantor and Chalmers L. Stacey. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1951. 56:2:401-410.

"The Purdue Pegboard was given by the three trial administration method to 175 male mental defectives ranging in age from 14 to 18 years and in I.Q. from 42 to 82. Comparison of the defectives' performance with the performance of two normal groups (865 industrial men and 456 male veterans) showed that the defectives as a group and the 52 defectives making up the highest I.Q. level in the group...failed to compare favorably with the normal groups in terms of Pegboard scores....A great deal of overlapping of scores was found when comparing the defectives' results with those of the two groups of normals mentioned above, the indication being that many individual defectives are capable of performing routine manual tasks well."—Authors' Summary

1022. Mann, Arthur

The problem of testing the defective delinquent. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1951. 56:2:411-418.

A series of tests which explore different levels of personality are utilized for testing intelligence in the mental defective. The many problems found in testing for mental deficiency require special techniques; the main purpose of the psychologist should be to measure the various defects, such as brain injury, the emotional stunting of intellectual growth, and the present level of accomplishment in relation to the adjustment to society. Methods of approach and clinical interpretation of the Binet and related tests are discussed.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES—SPECIAL EDUCATION

1023. Cruickshank, William M.

Research in the education of children with retarded mental development. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1951. 56:2:308-312. Reprint.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION (Continued)

The author presents, in comments to the Section on Education, at the 75th Annual Meeting of the American Association on Mental Deficiency, what he considers to be the status of educational research in this field in 1951. A survey was made of 80 state training schools in the United States; directors of education or the superintendent were asked to indicate if research was being undertaken. From an analysis of these reports (64% answered the request), the present statements and conclusions are drawn. Recommendations are made to the Association that it push the initiation of research in institutions for the mentally retarded.

1024. Kammet, Pauline H.

Parents' attitudes toward "special classes" for mentally retarded children. Understanding the Child. Oct., 1951. 20:4:110-115. Reprint.

Should mentally retarded children be segregated in special classes in the public school system, is the question posed by the author, a social service worker in the Bureau of Child Guidance, New York City. She describes New York City's program, set up in 1899, gives attitudes demonstrated by parents and teachers, and illustrates the happy results of adjustment made by two children who were placed in special classes.

1025. Richmond, Naomi S.

Vocational training in sheltered workshops. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1951. 56:2:344-348.

Suitable training facilities for the mentally retarded were provided by the office of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in New York. This paper relates some of their experiences in meeting the needs of the mentally retarded for acquiring work experience and work tolerance. Sheltered workshops were found to offer the greatest opportunity to develop skills and work conditioning for the retarded. Agencies operating for the benefit of the handicapped need to make their facilities available to the slow learner.

See also 1071.

MENTAL HYGIENE

1026. Carter, Victor E.

Factors influencing the adaptations of organically handicapped children, by Victor E. Carter and Stella Chess. Am. J. Orthopsychiatry. Oct., 1951. 21:4:827-837.

"...this paper has explored the factors militating for and against integrative mastery of limitations imposed by their handicaps in the life situations of children. Twenty-two children were studied who showed both organic handicap and emotional disturbance. Included were children whose disability was present at birth and those acquiring it after birth; also those with static, progressive, improving, and episodic types of handicaps. Etiologically, neurological, cardiac, and allergic diseases were included as well as congenital anomalies causing disfigurement. Two children with physical handicaps, but not classified as behavior problems, are also discussed...."

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

1027. Gordon, Edward E.

Changing attitude toward multiple sclerosis, a program of management, by Edward E. Gordon and Karl E. Carlson. J. Am. Med. Assn. Oct. 20, 1951. 147:8:720-723.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (Continued)

"...the method here described is commonly called 'muscle re-education....'" The training process involves also the establishment of motor patterns centrally. Making a detailed inventory of the disabilities involved is considered very important. Hobbies combine purpose and interest, for carrying out integrated motions. Ambulation and bladder training are discussed. Two case histories conclude the article.

1028. Guthrie, Thomas C.

Visual and motor changes in patients with multiple sclerosis, a result of induced changes in environmental temperature. Archives Neurology and Psychiatry. Apr., 1951. 65:437-451. Reprint.

Experiments with ten patients with multiple sclerosis demonstrated a reaction of generalized weakness, testable arm and leg weakness, increased dysarthria, decreased visual acuity and changes in visual fields as a response to total and partial body heating. A control group of ten patients with other types of neurological diseases were not similarly affected.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS—PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

1029. Blatt, Benjamin

The personality structure of the multiple sclerosis patient as evaluated by the Rorschach psychodiagnostic technique, by Benjamin Blatt and Irving Hecht. J. Clinical Psychology. Oct., 1951. 7:4:341-344. Reprint.

"Twenty-one patients with a neurological diagnosis of multiple sclerosis and five with a neurological history described as suspicious of multiple sclerosis were given a Rorschach Psychodiagnostic Test. The results of a systematic and qualitative analysis of each Rorschach record yielded a personality structure suggestive of hysteria. The presence of a hysterical personality structure for more than the majority of the patients studied justifies the statement that the hysterical personality structure may be characteristic of patients with multiple sclerosis. The differential diagnosis between multiple sclerosis and anxiety hysteria is a difficult one as the hysterical personality structure is consistently associated with the disease itself."—Authors' Summary.

MUSIC THERAPY

See 970.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS—PROCEEDINGS—1950

See 1072.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

1030. Titcomb, Lillian Ray

Why and how we help parents to train blind babies. Med. Woman's J. Jan.-Feb., 1951. 58:1:20-25.

Delta Gamma Sorority in the Los Angeles area founded the Nursery School for Visually Handicapped Children in 1938. Started experimentally on a day nursery basis, the project has expanded to accommodate 22 resident children besides a number of day pupils. The details of administration, teaching staff, its guidance program, and parent education are discussed.

NUTRITION

1031. National Association for Mental Health

Eating patterns of children, a guide for doctors and nurses. New York, The Assn., c1951. 17 p.

NUTRITION (Continued)

By showing how good eating habits are developed, by giving points to be emphasized in talking to worried or uninformed parents, and suggesting ways for improving the mother's attitude, this pamphlet provides a background for understanding the mental health aspects of children's eating habits. A summary of the scientific research in children's eating habits done by Dr. Clara Davis, a Chicago pediatrician, is presented.

Distributed by the National Association for Mental Health, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, New York, at 15¢ a copy.

1032. ———.

Eating problems of children, a guide for parents. New York, The Assn., c1951. 17 p.

Revised and condensed from a series of thirteen "Child Guidance Leaflets" on the subject of children's eating, originally prepared by Nina Ridenour, the material in this booklet and its companion pamphlet, "Eating Patterns for Children: A Guide for Doctors and Nurses," gives advice on the forming of good eating habits in children. What to do if your child has an "eating problem" and how to start the baby on new foods are discussed.

Distributed by the National Association for Mental Health, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y., at 15¢ a copy.

1033. Patterson, Ethel D.

The public health nurse's role in feeding the handicapped child. Public Health Nursing. Oct., 1951. 43:10:559-565.

The special problems of feeding the child with cleft palate, cerebral palsy, rheumatic fever, and polio are discussed. Suggestions for adequate diets and feeding techniques are supplied. The public health nurse can help parents meet the challenge of the care and training of the crippled child.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY—EQUIPMENT

See 1012; 1014.

OLD AGE—EMPLOYMENT

1033. Odell, Charles E.

Employment of older workers. Occupations. Oct., 1951. 30:1:15-20.

The U. S. Bureau of Employment Security, aided by several state employment services, gathered partial data on nearly 9,000 older workers and complete data on 4,657 others. From these statistics much light was thrown on the problems of this particular age group. Conclusions given are based on the Lancaster, Pa., report which is applicable more or less generally. Techniques to be employed in serving the needs of the older unemployed worker are similar to those used serving youth, the handicapped, or other special groups.

PARAPLEGIA

1034. Spillane, John D.

Spastic paraplegia in late adult life, with degeneration and protrusion of cervical discs, by John D. Spillane and Geoffrey H. T. Lloyd. Lancet. Oct. 13, 1951. 261:6685:653-657.

Three out of twelve cases of spastic paraplegia or tetraplegia in patients aged 54 to 70, are cited as illustrative of the condition which, the authors believe, is brought on by compression of the spinal cord, especially in the cervical region. Degeneration and protrusion of cervical intervertebral discs with the resulting compression of the cord was shown by radiological evidence. Clinical features of this process vary considerably and often are much like common degenerative affections of the spinal cord.

PARAPLEGIA--MEDICAL TREATMENT

1035. Kabat, Herman

Studies on neuromuscular dysfunction, XIV: restoration of voluntary motion and sensation through neuromuscular reeducation in apparently complete traumatic paraplegia. Permanente Foundation Med. Bul. July, 1951. 9:2: & 3:86-103. Reprint.

Five cases of patients who had had no functional recovery for a considerable period of time after apparently complete traumatic transection of the spinal cord and who have developed voluntary motion and sensation below the level of the spinal cord injury through intensive neuromuscular reeducation are presented in this article. The author discusses the clinical differentiation of complete from incomplete transection of the spinal cord and reasons for intact nerve fibers in the region of the spinal cord failing to resume function spontaneously.

See also 1041.

PARENT EDUCATION

1036. Indiana. State Department of Public Instruction.

Is your child exceptional--different from other children? Indianapolis, The Department, 1951. 76 p. illus.

Contents: Who is the exceptional child, by Jeanette Riker.--The pre-school exceptional child, by Verna Carlisle.--Children with defective speech, by Dr. M. D. Steer.--Children with hearing handicaps, by Vincent H. Knauf, Lila Larson and Dr. Robert Milisen.--Visually handicapped children in Indiana, by Dr. Alan Huckleberry.--Children with heart disease, epilepsy, cerebral palsy or polio, by Kenneth Miller and Ben Bruce.--Mentally retarded children, by Rutherford B. Porter.--Socially retarded children, by Frances Graney.--Recreation and the handicap child, by Reynold Edgar Carlson.--Concerning the exceptional child, by Mary Paxton (audio-visual aids and directory of sources).--Resources in Indiana.--The Law (concerning education of handicapped children in Indiana).

A pamphlet for parents and teachers patterned after a similar publication prepared by the Illinois Parent-Teachers Association for joint distribution with the Illinois Department of Public Instruction.

Available from the Indiana State Department of Public Instruction, State House, Indianapolis, Indiana.

1037. Rowland, Irene K.

Illinois P.T.A. plan helps all parents to understand exceptional children. Exceptional Children. Oct., 1951. 18:1:9-14.

The Illinois Plan of parent information--parent education--parent participation, involving its organization, its use of various publicity materials, its local programs, and parent discussion groups, is described. With such a plan carried out at a national level, it is felt that an effective program of parent and public education could do much to recognize and meet the needs of the exceptional child.

PHONOGRAPH

1038. Children's Reading Service.

1952 annotated list of phonograph records (kindergarten-senior high school). New York, The Service (1951). 48 p.

1,000 listings of recordings suitable for use in the classroom from kindergarten through high school are arranged by subject area and grade groups. Enrichment material for language arts, social studies, and science is so indicated. "Each listing in the catalog includes, title, composer, recording artist, available speeds (33, 45, 78 rpm), price for each speed, size, whether or not it is unbreakable, and a description."

Distributed by Children's Reading Service, 106 Beekman St., New York 38, N. Y., at 10¢ a copy.

POLIOMYELITIS

1039. Sabin, Albert B.

Paralytic consequences of poliomyelitis infection in different parts of the world and in different population groups. Am. J. Public Health. Oct., 1951. 41:10:1215-1230.

Comparing data on the incidence of poliomyelitis among different races and in different parts of the world, the author comes to the conclusion that the paralytic consequences of poliomyelitis infection are not the same in different parts of the world and in different population groups. Genetic factors are suggested as being of importance in determining whether the infection shall result in paralysis, minor illness, or inapparently acquired immunity. A variety of epidemiologic data is analyzed.

POLIOMYELITIS--BIBLIOGRAPHY

See 1075.

PREGNANCY

1040. Kerr, Andrew

Congenital heart disease in pregnancy, by Andrew Kerr and William A. Sodeman. Am. Heart J. Sept., 1951. 42:3:436-444.

"A series of eighty pregnancies in thirty-three patients with congenital heart disease is reported. Four patients developed congestive heart failure as the result of pregnancy, and one death is recorded. The need for further reports is indicated. Until such reports are compiled it is well to adhere in general to the established principles in the management of heart disease in pregnancy.

"Special considerations include (1) prevention of toxemia, (2) avoidance of precipitous delivery, (3) early detection of vascular collapse, (4) cesarean section for patients with coarctation of the aorta, (5) prophylactic use of penicillin at labor, (6) the use of newer diagnostic techniques in the study of these patients."--Authors' Summary and Conclusions.

See also 973.

PROSTIGMINE

1041. Hirschberg, Gerald G.

Effect of neostigmine studies on spasticity of skeletal muscle in upper motor neuron lesions, preliminary report, by Gerald G. Hirschberg and Arthur S. Abramson. Archives Physical Medicine. Sept., 1951. 32:9:575-579.

"(1) Neostigmine in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3mg. had no effect on spasticity and muscle strength in 3 paraplegics and 5 hemiplegics. 2) Because of the fact that the upper part of the body is not a suitable control for the lower, the sensitivity to neostigmine as expressed by fasciculation could not be determined in the paraplegic. 3) The hemiplegic fasciculates more on the hemiplegic side as a result of neostigmine administration. This may be due to a greater sensitivity of the neuromuscular structures on the hemiplegic side."--Authors' Conclusion.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

1042. Fitzgerald, Don C.

Success-failure and TAT reactions of orthopedically handicapped and physically normal adolescents. Personality. Jan., 1951. 1:1:67-83. Reprint.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS (Continued)

Thirty orthopedically handicapped adolescents from the ages of 13-0 to 18-4 were matched with the same number of physically normal children as a control group for the tests. All subjects in the handicapped group were seen at the State University of Iowa Children's Hospital. "...In terms of the frustration-aggression hypothesis the data obtained in this study indicate that family interactions are the source of relatively greater frustrations and tensions than are physical handicaps as such....Possibilities for continued research in this area are suggested, with emphasis upon the combined use of projective technics and overt indications of adjustment in a variety of situations."

1043. Walker, John L.

Psychological tests as predictors of vocational adjustment. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1951. 56:2:429-432.

Tests commonly used by services and agencies giving vocational guidance include intelligence, interest, personality, aptitude and achievement tests. Administering these tests to the mental defective presents many problems, due to reading difficulties of the group. The author concludes that no test or series of tests will predict, with mathematical accuracy, the success or failure of a person in a given job.

READING—EQUIPMENT

1044. Nyquist, Roy H.

An over-bed reading device, by Roy H. Nyquist and Earl Clifton. Archives Physical Medicine. Sept., 1951. 32:9:595-597.

A brief description with illustrations of a reading board attached to an overhead frame, designed for paraplegic patients at Long Beach Veterans Administration Hospital.

RECREATION

1045. Waterman, John H.

The importance of recreation in rehabilitation. Recreation. Nov., 1951. 45:6:308-309.

The author outlines some general principles to be considered in planning a recreation program in an institution.

RECREATION—EQUIPMENT—CATALOGS

1046. Childcraft Equipment Company

Equipment and supplies for early childhood education. 1951-52 ed. New York, The Company, c1951. 55 p.. illus..

A company catalog of equipment and supplies designed for the use of pre-school, kindergarten and primary school children. This booklet includes all types of material for active play, basic furniture, blocks and accessories, manipulative and construction work, puzzles, store and imitative play, arts and crafts, social play, science study, woodworking, rhythm instruction, records and books.

Available from the Childcraft Equipment Co., 634 Columbus Avenue, New York 24, N. Y.

REHABILITATION

1047. Clement, Mary K.

Rehabilitation and nursing. Public Health Nursing. Oct., 1951. 43:10:536-539.

REHABILITATION (Continued)

In carrying out, or assisting with, diagnostic and therapeutic measures of rehabilitation for the patient, the nurse has an essential role. Daily living routines, as taught by her, bring independence to the disabled. Knowledge of appliances, of community resources, of the economic and social conditions of the patient's homelife, a basic understanding of nursing procedures to prevent deformities, all these are necessary if the nurse is to contribute her share towards the adjustment of the patient.

"This paper is based on an article which was awarded first prize in the competition for the Council of Rochester Regional Hospitals Award for Nurses in 1951."

1048. Marks, Morton

Rehabilitation, by Morton Marks and Earl F. Hoerner. (In Spiegel, E. A., ed. Progress in neurology and psychiatry. New York, Grune and Stratton, 1951. v. 6, p. 542-549). Reprint.

The writers briefly review the literature that appeared in 1950 on rehabilitation. 103 references.

REHABILITATION--FINLAND

1049. Jansson, Kurt

Rehabilitation of Finland's disabled. J. Rehabilitation. Sept.-Oct., 1951. 17:5:10-14.

The author, executive director of the Disabled Ex-Servicemen's Association of Finland, describes his country's rehabilitation facilities, eligibility rules, medical care, training and education, placement and aid in obtaining tools and equipment. Voluntary organizations that aid the work with the disabled provide sheltered workshops, hospitals, rehabilitation centers, vocational schools, factories for the manufacture of prosthetic appliances and shops for their repair.

REHABILITATION--GT. BRIT

1050. Reablement reviewed. Lancet. Sept. 15, 1951. 261:6681:481-482.

An editorial briefly reviewing progress in rehabilitation programs in England and other countries as reported at the World Congress of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples in Stockholm, Sept. 9-14, and at a conference in London held by the British Council for Rehabilitation.

REHABILITATION--PROGRAMS

1051. Norwick, Sydney S.

Community planning and the handicapped, by Sydney S. Norwick and Margaret W. Thomas. Public Health Nursing. Oct., 1951. 43:10:540-546.

Community agencies, polling their efforts, each in its own field, can provide needed services in medical evaluation, psychological, social, educational and vocational evaluation. With the total evaluating picture, joint planning eliminates duplication of service. Some of the phases in rehabilitation, such as functional training, adjustment services, training in the use of prostheses, developing activity tolerance, and providing for work try-outs, call for coordinating planning. The example of Alameda, California, is cited to show what can be done by organizing resources.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--PENNSYLVANIA

1052. Spackman, Clare S.

The Curative Workshop, Philadelphia, Pa. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Sept.-Oct., 1951. 5:5:215-217.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

In discussing the work of the Curative Workshop of Philadelphia, its policies are outlined, types of patients described, equipment and schedules enumerated. Physical therapy is made available through the Graduate Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania across the street from the Workshop. Services administered by the Workshop are mainly in the field of occupational therapy since 85% of the patients are referred for restoration of physical function.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--VIRGINIA

1053. Buchanan, Josephine J.

Civilian rehabilitation in a center and in the community, with particular reference to the economic aspects. Archives Physical Medicine. Sept., 1951. 32:9:598-601.

The Rehabilitation Center set up by the State of Virginia at Richmond serves as an illustration of what can be accomplished through group effort. Administration, facilities, and departments of the Center are discussed with the average cost per student for rehabilitation and student activities given.

RH FACTOR

1054. Pulford, G. S.

The Rh factor; a simple, authoritative and reassuring statement of what it is and what it means to prospective parents. Today's Health. Nov., 1951. 29:11:27-28.

Written to advise parents with Rh incompatibility of the possibility of their children having erythroblastosis at birth, the author nonetheless encourages them to have children until at least one is affected. Decisions then for future children should be on an individual basis after consultation with the family physician.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

See 1025.

SOCIAL SERVICE--PERSONNEL

1055. U. S. Women's Bureau.

The outlook for women in social group work. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1951. 41 p. illus. (Bul. no. 235-7)

This report is concerned primarily with changes and trends in the social group work field; principal information was obtained from professional organizations, public and voluntary social agencies, schools of social work, and individual social workers. Supply and demand for workers, training, employment, wages, hours, and advancement are some of the topics discussed.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 20¢ a copy.

SOCIAL SERVICE (MEDICAL)

1056. American Association of Medical Social Workers.

Reports on: medical social work; American Association of Medical Social Workers, for the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth. Washington, The Assn. (1950?). 18, 6 p. Mimeo.

The first of two papers presents a review of medical social work, its contribution through integration and teamwork in hospitals and clinics and in public health programs. The second outlines the purpose, program, and organization of the American Association of Medical Social Workers, explains relationships with other professional groups engaged in social and health activities and states a few of the problems of the future with which the Association will have to cope, mainly recruitment of personnel, standards of practice and education.

Available from the Association, 1834 K St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

SOCIETY OF PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATORS

1057. Society of Public Health Educators.

Organization and first annual meeting, 1950-1951. Raleigh, N. C., Health Publications Institute, Inc., (1951). 30 p.

This booklet deals with the origins of public health education, steps taken for professional organization, and the first annual meeting of the Society, including an address by Dr. Martha Eliot. Included are the constitution, by-laws, and a membership directory of the Society.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

1058. Texas. State College for Women.

The exceptional child; his nature and his needs, by Evelyn M. Carrington. Denton, Texas, The College, 1951. 14 p. (College bul., no. 394, Apr. 15, 1951)

The problems of the mentally retarded, of those exhibiting pseudo-slowness, the speech defective, the physically handicapped, and the emotionally and socially handicapped are briefly reviewed.

Available from Department of Education, Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas.

SPECIAL EDUCATION—CALIFORNIA

1059. Simpson, Roy E.

Special education in the California schools. CTA J., J. of the Calif. Teacher's Assn. Oct., 1951. 47:7:9-10.

California's program for the special education of physically handicapped children is reviewed. Additional statutory provisions for the exceptional child as passed by the 1951 General Legislative Session are reported.

SPEECH CORRECTION

1060. Beasley, Jane

Development of social skills as an instrument in speech therapy. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Sept., 1951. 16:3:241-245.

"This article proposes to present the advantages of utilizing social skills as an instrument in therapy and specific ways in which they can be adapted for meeting individual needs....Structuring a lesson around development of social skills can serve three useful purposes...1) it provides a way of working on the mechanics of speech production...2) Development of such skills within a real situation can be used to guide the child in carrying out with relative ease the most common conventional behavior patterns in our culture....3) Class activities growing out of the use of social skills make it possible to recognize how a child perceives himself in relation to his surroundings, to what extent he feels like, confident, independent, to what extent he has poor perceptions of his own worth, strong needs for attention, excessive anxieties, fears, hostilities...."

1061. Irwin, John V.

Speech and hearing hurdles, a practical guide and handbook for classroom teachers and parents, by John V. Irwin and John K. Duffy. Columbus, Ohio, School and College Service, c1951. 95 p.

First describing the basic facts of normal development of speech in the infant and child, the authors then offer practical suggestions enabling the parent or teacher to recognize certain speech and hearing problems. The fundamental physical and psychological factors aggravating abnormalities of speech disorders and the basic therapeutic techniques used by specialist and non-specialist in this field are outlined. A chapter on the speech problems of the cerebral palsied is included. The booklet has many uses—as a guide for teachers, as a classroom text for training in colleges and universities, and for the help of interested parents.

SPEECH CORRECTION (Continued)

Distributed by School and College Service, Station B, Columbus, Ohio, at \$1.20 a copy.

See also 1073; 1074.

SPEECH CORRECTION—INSTITUTIONS—KANSAS

1062. Palmer, Martin F.

The Institute of Logopedics; its physical plant. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Sept., 1951. 16:3:246-249.

"The new physical plant of the Institute of Logopedics represents a unique plan for the housing and supervision of children during their attendance at a speech correction center. It was felt that a description would provide useful and interesting administrative, organizational, and construction ideas."
—Editor's note.

STUTTERING

1063. Spriestersbach, Duane C.

An objective approach to the investigation of social adjustment of male stutterers. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Sept., 1951. 16:3:250-257. Reprint.

"This study involved an attempt to formulate and test a procedure for investigating certain human evaluative reactions. Stutterers, non-stuttering university students, and mental hospital patients with confirmed psychotic diagnoses were used as subjects. Briefly, the procedure devised for purposes of this study required the subject to rate each of a series of pictures with respect to its appropriateness as an example of the meaning of a specified word....Insofar as the test employed measures a basic aspect of social adjustment, the stutterers investigated displayed evaluative reactions deviating from those of presumably normal non-stutterers to an extent suggestive of relatively mild degrees of social maladjustment. The stutterers differed markedly, on the other hand, from the psychotic patients in their evaluative reactions...."

U. S. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

1064. Knudson, A. B. C.

Present needs of the Veterans Administration in physical medicine and rehabilitation. Archives Physical Medicine. Oct., 1951. 32:10:632-638.

Statistics are given on the number and types of Veterans' hospitals, number of beds available, patients hospitalized and those waiting admission. With an increase in patient loads, the need for professional personnel is urgent and the problems of equipment, supplies, and needed space are ever-present. Emphasis on training of personnel and related research could improve the service, and for better rehabilitation of patients treated, more adequate vocational guidance, advisement, and follow-up of cases is required.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

1065. Ward, Carlos E.

Evaluating counseling in the vocational rehabilitation program, administered by the Veterans Administration. Educational and Psychological Measurement. Autumn, 1951. 11:3:409-418.

Follow-up studies of rehabilitated veterans who had received counseling were made through branch offices of the Veterans Administration in various parts of the country. Findings reveal certain deficiencies in counselling were responsible for a need for revaluation of some 1279 cases reported. 177 employers of rehabilitated veterans indicated satisfactory results where counselling had been given. Further research is required to determine which practices and techniques are most closely related to effective counselling.

See also 1043.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION—GT. BRIT.

1066. Dobney, George H.

Work on the land, its potentialities for resettlement of the disabled.
Lancet. Sept. 15, 1951. 261:6681:492-494.

The types of farm or land work suitable in England for the handicapped worker are briefly analyzed, and the necessary training program is explained.

1067. Jones, J. A. Ll. Vaughan

"Back to work," the industrial rehabilitation units of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Brit. Med. J. Sept. 8, 1951. 4731:601-603.

The article traces the founding of Industrial Rehabilitation Units in England, and describes their objectives, aims, administration, facilities, and their staffs.

In the same issue of the Journal is an editorial, pages 595-596, "Helping the Handicapped."

VOLUNTEER WORKERS

1068. Bruce, J. Campbell

Want a good job with no pay? Recreation. Oct., 1951. 45:5:262-263.

How volunteers are recruited in local communities and the types of activities they perform are described.

NEW BOOKS

CEREBRAL PALSY—PARENT EDUCATION

1069. Robinson, Carol Lois

An analysis of understanding and cooperation as it depends upon communication between the Meeting Street School and parents of children there enrolled. Boston, The Author, 1951. 112 p. Typed.

Thesis (M.S.)—Boston University. Unpublished.

The role of communication in promoting understanding of the cerebral palsied child and his needs by the parents was investigated. The writer of this thesis used, as a laboratory, the Meeting Street School operated by Crippled Children and Adults of Rhode Island, Inc. Parents were interviewed and the results of the interviews analyzed and tabulated. Aims of the investigation were to determine: 1) parents' understanding of goals of the nursery school, 2) degrees of cooperation given by parents to the school, 3) extent of relation between levels of understanding and degrees of cooperation, 4) areas where there is misinformation or lack of information, 5) effectiveness of existing communication methods.

HOSPITAL SCHOOLS—DESIGNS AND PLANS

1070. Schoenbohm, Wilco B.

Fundamentals in planning a hospital-school for physically handicapped children. Iowa City, Ia., The Author (1950). 86 p. Typed. Unpublished.

The author, Director of the Iowa Hospital-School, Iowa City, Iowa, assumed as his major research project as a graduate student at the University of Iowa the planning of a hospital school for 80 to 100 patients designed and equipped to provide specialized services that severely handicapped children require. In this study details of exterior and interior construction, arrangements of facilities and importance of location are stressed. Room arrangements and special services are described and discussed. The author has reproduced many photographs and floorplans to illustrate his study.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES—SPECIAL EDUCATION

1071. Kirk, Samuel A.

Educating the retarded child, by Samuel A. Kirk and G. Orville Johnson. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., c1951. 434 p. \$3.00.

Written for students, teachers, supervisors, administrators, psychologists, and others interested in the problems of children who are retarded in intelligence, the book is designed to give a comprehensive picture of the problem with methods for its solution. Information from varied sources has been presented and synthesized into a workable sequence; outlines are given for programs of rehabilitation and instruction adapted to the retarded child. The teaching procedures used in the programs are discussed fully. A selected annotated bibliography with author index concludes the book.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS—PROCEEDINGS—1950

1072. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Nationwide report on: building happy useful lives for the handicapped, a record of the 1950 convention, Chicago, Hotel Stevens, October 26-28, 1950. Chicago, The Society, c1951. 120 p. illus. \$1.00.

Various panels of the Convention and their participants were: Panel of Handicapped Persons, Dr. Wendell Johnson, chairman, Rear Adm. Corydon Wassell, Rev. Robert L. Shurbet, Jimmy Byrne, Mrs. Elsie Oakes Barber.—Panel on Recruitment and Placement, Dr. Frank M. Fletcher, chairman, Dr. Catherine Worthingham, Henrietta McNary, Dr. Mack Steer, John W. Tenny.—Panel, "Action for the Amputee," Dr. Roscoe Sensenich, chairman, Dr. Atha Thomas, Chester C. Haddan, Winifred Belfrage, Dr. Louis Long.—Panel, "A Team in Action for the Cleft Palate child," Dr. Herbert Koepp Baker, moderator, Dr. Richard Marcus, Dr. Margaret Hall, Dr. Frank Bernard, Dr. Harold Westlake, Dr. Touro Graber, Dr. Edward Lis.—Panel of parents of cerebral palsied children, "Parent Attitudes," Dr. Mandel Sherman, chairman, Mrs. Henry A. Baer, Col. Joseph J. Foss, Edward E. Booher.—Panel—"Questions and answers on cerebral palsy: The doctors talk it over," Dr. T. Ernest Newland, moderator, Dr. Samuel M. Wishik, Dr. Meyer A. Perlstein, Dr. John F. Pohl, and Dr. Leslie B. Hohman.

Speeches delivered at sessions of the Convention were: "Building happy, useful lives," Fred Gillies; "Useful lives through research," Dr. Norman Topping; "Building for living," Dr. Lillian Gilbreth; "Employment: Basis for happy, useful living," James B. Carey; "International action for the disabled," Reginald W. Hopper.

SPEECH CORRECTION

1073. Scott, Louise Binder

Talking time for speech correction and speech improvement, by Louise Binder Scott and J. J. Thompson. St. Louis, Webster Publishing Co., c1951. 245 p. illus. \$1.80.

A book for the teacher of primary children with informal materials designed to improve or correct children's speech patterns. How to survey a child's speech to determine the defective sounds he is making is explained. The book is divided into sections devoted to special helps for making specific speech sounds properly. Poems, stories, and other devices are provided to assist the teacher in creating speech situations for correct speech practice. Intended to accompany the book, for use by the teacher, are 25 flash cards for teaching phonics and phonetics (see entry #1074).

1074. ———.

What they say; audio-visual-kinesthetic flash cards for teaching phonics and phonetics, by Louise Binder Scott and Morell Kresser. St. Louis, Webster Publishing Co. (1951). \$2.85.

Consists of 25 flash cards, the front of each containing a black and white drawing of an animal or object illustrating the speech sound to be practiced. The reverse side provides the teacher with specific teaching suggestions comprising jingles, games, drills and other talking situations.

NEW BOOKS IN THE REFERENCE LIBRARY

POLIOMYELITIS—BIBLIOGRAPHY

1075. Fishbein, Morris, ed.

A bibliography of infantile paralysis, 1789-1949, with selected abstracts and annotations; prepared under direction of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., ed. by Morris Fishbein and Ella M. Salmonsens, with Ludvig Hektoen. 2d ed. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., c1951. 899 p.

"...Periodical literature covering the clinical and investigative work on infantile paralysis since its description by Underwood in 1789..." is indexed chronologically, and a comprehensive index covering the references and the articles by number makes for easy access to the material.

"In this (second) edition, supplementary references to articles published during the years covered by the first edition have been added. Additional material has been included to bring the literature up to 1950...."—Preface.

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FOUNDED in 1921 to provide critically needed services for the crippled, the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults and its affiliates throughout the United States, last year gave direct assistance to 228,848 handicapped children and adults. It served also in a consultative capacity, thousands of those who work with and live with the crippled.

These services--given in the 48 states, District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico--were made possible by 50,000 persons serving voluntarily as board and committee members, 1,750 professional workers and 200,000 volunteers for the National Society and its nearly 2,000 affiliated societies.

In 1950, these services were financed by \$6,000,000 in Easter Seal funds, augmented by special grants from organizations and foundations.

Direct services of state and local societies include clinics, treatment and training centers, camps, home services, physical, occupational and speech and hearing therapy and convalescent homes. Among specific services are 170 cerebral palsy centers. The National Society's services include a national medical consultative service, cerebral palsy program service and recreational, legislative, library and field organization services as well as a professional personnel registry and employment service.

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